# MAINE

Has Gone Republican.

## ARKANSAS

Has Gone Democratic.

We haven't gone. We are here receiving the largest and finest FALL STOCK of CLOTHING ever seen in Indianapolis. In the meantime we are closing out the few remaining all wool light weight-\$10 Suits for \$6, \$12 Suits for \$7.50, \$15 to \$18 Suits for \$10.

5 and 7 West Washington St.

TRAVELERS' INDEX. ANKAKEE

LIBERALITY UNPARALLELED. It is well known that the Kankakee line (Big Four) announced a rate of \$1 for round trip to Cincinnati o. This rate was so low that it o a sensation. That this line, enjoying as it does, a monopoly of the passenger travel between Indianapolis and Cincinnati, should be so liberal was indeed a pleasant surprise to the public, and was appreciated

as extreme liberality by them.

Now that the very liberal allowance of time is anmounced the people have another agreeable surprise; these \$1 tickets will be good going on all trains 15th, 16th and 17th, including a special Saturday morning, and good returning on all trains 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th-five days. This line is thrown open at \$1 round-trip rate to Cincinnati. For those who wish to return Saturday night, 15th, a special train will leave Cincinnati 11:30 p. m., after close of performance of "Fall of Balvion" formance of "Fall of Babylon. Fve days to visit Cincinnati and its many attractions for \$1 fare. Has any road not forced by com-

SEPTEMBER 11 AND 25. One-half the regulation number of dollars will enable you to visit Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Nebras-ka, Dakota, Minnesota and Montana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia.

FIME CARD.

CINCINNATI DIVISION. CINCINNATI DIVISION-SUNDAY TRAINS. Depart...... 3:55am 3:45pm Arrive......11:50am 10:50pm

Arrive.......3:25am 10:38am 3:30pm 6:13pm
Pullman palace cars, elegant reclining chair cars,
and parlor cars between Indianapolis, Chicago and

For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and all information call at Union Depot or Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian streets.

J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

### NEWS FROM ABROAD.

Marriage of the Duke of Aosta and Princess

Letitia Bonaparte. TURIN, Sept. 11 .- The marriage of the Duke of Acsta and Princess Letitia Bonaparte was celebrated here to-day with great pomp. The civil ceremony took place in the grand hall of the palace, in the presence of the princes of the houses of Savoy, Braganza and Bonaparte, Generals Menabrea and Della Rocea; Signor Crispi, Signor Farint, and other dignitaries. At the conclusion of the civil ceremony the party proceeded to the chapel of the palace, where the religious service was performed. Cardinal Alimonds, archbishop of Turin, delivered the address. Afterwards, the newly-wedded couple went to the Aosta palace. They were escorted by 600 gentlemen on horse-back. The cavalcade presented a brilliant spectacle, and the thousands that lined the principal streets cheered enthusiastically. At the square of Victor Emmanuel the procession halted, and the King and Queen and the Duke of Aosta and his bride saluted one another. They were accorded a pop-

Destructive Floods in Spain. MADRID, Sept. 11.—The rivers Xenil, Guadelfee and Granado have overflowed their banks, causing great destruction to property in the adjacent country. Villages have been destroyed and bridges swept away. The people have bethe mountains. Many persons have been drowned. Twelve corpses have already been

The Recent Earthquakes.

ATHENS, Sept. 11. - Several earthquake shocks have occurred at Missolonghi. The direction of the disturbances was toward the northwest. The damage done by the shocks at Vostizza amounts to £80,000. Large quantities of bread have been sent from Athens to relieve the distrees among the people at Vostizza, all the ovens there having been shattered.

Foreign Notes.

The Portugese gunboat Bengo has arrived at Tangier to support Portugal's claim against the Eight persons were killed and five injured by explosion of a threshing maching at Ciron, de-

Advices have been received at Berlin to the effect that the St. Petersburg government has dissuaded General Boulanger from visiting Rus-

partment of Indre, France.

It has been discovered that director Pulitin, of the secret police of St. Petersburg, is in the pay of bandits and thieves, and has been receiving heavy tribute.

The Negroes Were Shot.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 11 .- A special from Hilliardsville, Henry county, brings the story of a terrible butchery in that neighborhood yesterday. A white man refused to allow his well to be longer used by a crowd of negroes who had been holding a protracted meeting near by, because they had already drawn most of the | employed by the young philanthropist in attendwater out of it. He removed the bucket from | ing to the well, and when one of the negroes went into | duties. the yard for water, he was informed that the | is that he does not care for wealth well could no longer be used by him.

The negro said that he was going to draw some of the last water drawn from the well. and started from the house to get it. The white man drew his pistol and shot the negro in the neck. That night a gang of negroes visited the house and dared the white man to come out, but he refused to do so, and after shooting at the house they left. The next night a crowd of men, presumably friends of the white man, visited the neighborhood and shot and killed seven

Fatal Accident to a Teacher. SALT LAKE, U. T., Sept. 11.-W. H. Rassmussen, late principal of the district school at Richfield, Rich county, and Henry Hagne, of Elsinore, while on a pleasure trip in Monroe capyon, were rolling stones down to the water. While Rassmussen was in the act of rolling a howider, the earth gave way beneath him and he fell from a precipice fifty feet high and was instantly killed. As he went down he struck on a jutting crag and his throat was cut and the flesh torn from his cheek. His body was frightfully mangled and nearly all the bones were

Assistant Cashier Breed's Embezzlement. HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 11.—It was definitely learned, yesterday, that the embezzlement of Joseph Breed, the assistant cashier of the Hartford National Bank, who recently committed suicide, would aggregate \$108,500, instead of \$22,000, as at first reported. The estate of Daniel Goodwin loses \$86,000. The large Shritas estate, of which Breed was the custodian, is intact. The examination of the bank was finished yesterday, and not a dollar is missing. Breed lost the money in stock speculations.

Mrs. Stowe. HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 11.—Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's condition this afternoon re-mains unchanged. She is reported by her phy-sician as being quite comfortable.

WHEN INDICATIONS. WEDNESDAY-Fair weather; cooler.

THE SEVEN AGES OF MAN

And then the whining schoolboy, With his satchel And shining morning face. Creeping like a snail Unwillingly to school.

We hasten to make this quotation about the seven "ages of man," concerning the school age.

There are about 'fty three thousand of the school age in Indianapolis, and about 'steen thousand of them go to school.

But they all want suits. "They must have 'em." But-good news! good news! They don't "come high" at

Fullest lines fall and winter weights school suits and stay-athome suits. Guaranted satisfaction, and one price lower than any

TEN MEN KILLED.

Fatal Explosion in a Partially Constructed Tunnel on the Line of the Montana Central.

Sr. Paul, Sept. 11 .- The Pioneer Press has the following account of a frightful accident, this morning, at the Wickes tunnel, on the Montana Central railroad, some twenty miles from Helena: The tunnel, upon which work has been going on for two years, is nearly completed, and this morning the northand south headings were about twenty feet apart, the contractors expecting to make the connection in a day or two. About 6 o'clock this morning the night shift were engaged in putting in their last charges. There were about thirty or forty men at the south heading and twenty-five in the north. Charges of giant powder had been put in at both headings, and it was the calculation to set them both off at once. The men in the south end were just leaving the heading to get in a safe place, having finished tamping the charges, when a fearful explosion shook the mountain, overwhelmed the workmen, blew some of them to atoms, and buried a number underfrocks and earth. Those who were in the lead on the way out escaped serious injury, but the rear of the crowd caught the full force of the explosion. Several were killed outright and a number of others were seriously wounded. The survivors escaped to the outer air and gave the alarm, when the work of rescue was begun. The bodies were removed and laid out along the track at the mouth of the tunnel, where they presented a ghastly spectacle. Six wounded men were also taken from the debris, only one seriously burt, having a compound fracture of the arm. They were brought into Helena this afternoon for medical reatment. The names of the killed are: James Mulane, Hans Peterson, Mike Welch, David Walker, Thomas Pierson, William Vale, Frank Anderson, John Sandberg, George Irving, and one unidentified. Irving's head was completely severed from the body

Others were horribly mutilated. The contractors were not responsible for the accident. The cause was the exploding of a signal cap in the north heading, which touched off the powder in a long hole charged from the other end, the men not dreaming that the charge was so near. The dead bodies were brought to Helena this afternoon for interment.

## THE FEVER RECORD.

Another Depressing Day at Jacksonville-Eleven Deaths and Forty-Eight New Cases. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 11 .- The day has been dark, rainy and depressing. The official bulletin of Dr. Mitchell, president of the Board of Health, for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 P. M., reports: New cases, 48; deaths, 11, as follows: J. W. White, colored; Mrs. Aspen, Lula Keller, J. R. Coffee, Mrs. Wisten, Jumes Nolan, Sam'l Busby, Rodger Vaughan, a child f Jasper Dey, S. J. Whittier and - Simmons.

Total cases to date, 684; total deaths, 89.

Rev. Theodore M. Smith was reported to be in a critical condition this morning, but is easier to-night, with some hopes of his recovery. Hon. H. A. Lengle is still seriously ill, but somewhat improved. Some of the cases reported to-day should have been reported yesterday, but the physicians were late in filing their names. The Surgeon-general has agreed to pay for medicines for the poor and nurses for the hospitals and those not able to pay for them. Few stores are now open in the city. Harry Lee, a leading Knight of Labor, is dangerously ill.

The Mysterious Philanthropist. NEW YORK, Sept. 11 .- The mysterious man who yesterday subscribed \$12,000 to the Jacksonville yellow-fever fund was a topic of conversation. Who was he, and whom did he represent, was a question propounded a hundred times. The man who presented the money to the Mayor wore glasses, a close-cropped, darkbrown beard, a dark business suit and dark brown Derby hat. He was about five feet seven inches high, and would weigh about 165 pounds. Enough was ascertained from one source and another to make quite a romantic tale. It seems that this man was only the agent of an immensely wealthy young man of this city. He became rich through inheritance. His great pleasure in life now is to make others happy. It has been his custom, for a number of years, to contribute a large sum of money to various institutions and to people in distressed circumstances without disclosing his identity. So strong is his dislike for notoriety that a clause has been inserted in his will not to publish his charitable acts. The agent who handed in the \$12,000 to the fund, it is said, is regularly these very pleasant humane One of his characteristics himself, having enough to comfortably live on, and that he has again and again refused to accept presents from his benevolent employer. So much came to be understood about the City Hall and Mayor's office during the day, but it remained for an afternoon paper, in an extra edition, to make this statement: "George Law, the New York millionaire, who gave away the largest sums of money and diamonds to different people at Saratoga recently, is the man who gave the \$12,000 to the Mayor, through an agent, for the benefit of the Jacksonville yellow-fever fund." The Mayor received \$4,148.82 to-day for the relief of the Jacksonville sufferers.

Singular Recovery from Illness. OSHKOSH, Wis., Sept. 11 .- A curious story is told here of the miraculous recovery of Miss Emma Bennett, a young lady who resides with her brother, William Bennett, a farmer, near this city. For nine years past Miss Emma, who is now thirty-two years old, has been a bedridden invalid. Her disease was called consumption of the blood. During her nine years' confinament she has not uttered a loud word. Part of this time she was able to lisp in a faint whisper. Frequently she was thought to be dead. For upward of three years one side of her body was paralyzed, rendering her still more helpless. Sunday noon the family was at dinner, when suddenly from the room came the sound of a full round voice singing strongly and sweetly the words, "He rose, He rose, He rose from the dead." The startled family rushed into the bedroom, and there was the sick girl sitting in bed, singing the words quoted. She asked to be helped to her feet, saying she felt she could walk, and she did walk across the floor. She said she felt as thoug she had risen from the dead.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS, the world-renowned appetizer and invigorator. Used now over the whole civilized world. Try it, but beware of imitations. Ask for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

A LETTER FOR REPUBLICANS

General Harrison Formally Accepts the Nomination Tendered by His Party,

In a Letter in Which the Leading Issues of the Present Campaign Are Discussed in Plain Language and Incisive Style,

Cleveland and the Democracy Held to the Consequences of Their Doctrines,

And American Wage-Workers Urged to Support the Party Favoring Protection-How the Letter Is Received by the Press.

GENERAL HARRISON'S ACCEPTANCE. A Well-Phrased Letter in Which the Cam-

paign Issues Are Discussed. Gen. Benjamin Harrison, last night, gave to the press his letter accepting the nomination tendered him by the Republican national convention. The text of the letter is as follows:

Hon. M. M. Estee and others, Committee, etc.: Gentlemen-When your committee visited me on the Fourth of July last and presented the official announcement of my nomination for the presidency of the United States by the Republican convention, I promised as soon as practicable to communicate to you a more formal acceptance of the nomination. Since that time the work of receiving and addressing, almost daily, large delegations of my fellow-citizens, has not only occupied all of my time, but has in some measure rendered it unnecessary for me to use this letter as a medium of communicating to the public my views upon the questions involved in the campaign. I appreciate very highly the confidence and respect manifested by the convention, and accept the nomination with a feeling of gratitude and a full sense of the responsibilities which

It is a matter of congratulation that the declarations of the Chicago convention upon the questions that now attract the interest of our people are so clear and emphatic. There is further cause of congratulation in the fact that the convention utterances of the Democratic party, if in any degree uncertain or contradictory, can now be judged and interpreted by executive acts and messages, and by definite propositions in legislation. This is especially true of what is popularly known tariff question. The cannot now be obscured. It is not contest between schedules, but between wide apart principles. The foreign competitors for our market have, with quick instinct, seen how one issue of this contest may bring them advantage, and our own people are not so dull as to miss or neglect the grave interests that are involved for them. The assault upon our protective system is open and defiant. Protection is assailed as unconstitutional in law, or as vicious in principle, and those who hold such views s incerely cannot stop short of an absolute elimination from our tariff laws of the principle of protection. The Mills bill is only a step, but it is toward an object that the leaders of Democratic thought and legislation have clearly in mind. The important question is not so much the length of the step as the direction of it. Jud, ed by the executive message of December last, by the Mills bill, by the debates in Congress and by the St. Louis platform, the Democratic party will, if supported by the country, place the tariff laws upon a purely revenue basis. This is practical free trade-free trade in the English sense. The legend upon the banner may not be "Free Trade"-it may be the more obscure motto, "Fariff Reform;" but neither the banner nor the inscription is conclusive, or, indeed, very important. The assault itself is the important

Those who teach that the import duty upon foreign goods sold in our market is paid by the consumer, and that the price of the domestic competing article is enhanced to the amount of the duty on the imported article-that every million of dollars collected for customs duties represents many millions more which do not reach the treasury, but are paid by our citizens as the increased cost of domestic productions resulting from the tariff laws-may not intend to discredit in the minds of others our system of levying duties on competing foreign products, but it is clearly already discredited in their own. We cannot doubt, without impugning their integrity, that, if free to act upon their convictions, they would so revise our laws as to lay the burden of the customs revenue upon articles that are not produced in this country, and to place upon the free list all competing foreign products. I do not stop to refute this theory as to the effect of our tariff duties. Those who advance it are students of maxims and not of the markets. They may be safely allowed to call their project "tariff reform," if the people understand that in the end the argument compels free trade in all competing products. This end may not be reached abruptly, and its approach may be accompanied with some expressions of sympathy for our protected industries and our working people, but it will certainly come, if these early steps do not arouse the people to effective resistance.

The Republican party holds that a protective tariff is constitutional, wholesome and necessary. We do not offer a fixed schedule, but a principle. We will revise the schedule, modify rates, but always with an intelligent prevision as to the effect upon domestic production and the wages of our working people. We believe it to be one of the worthy objects of tariff legislation to preserve the American market for American producers, and to maintain the American scale of wages, by adequate discriminating duties upon foreign competing products. The effect of lower rates and larger importations upon the public revenue is contingent and doubtful, but not so the effect upon American production and American wages. Less work and lower wages must be accepted as the inevitable result of the increased offering of foreign goods in our market. By way of recompense for this reduction in his wages, and the loss of the American market, it is suggested that the diminished wages of the workingman will have an undiminished purchasing power, and that he will be able to make up for the loss of the home market by an enlarged foreign market. Our workingmen have the settlement of the question in their own hands. They now obtain higher wages and live more comfortably than those of any other country. They will make choice between the substantial advantages they have in hand and the deceptive promises and forecasts of these theorizing reformers. They will decide for themselves and for the country whether the protective system shall be continued or de-

The fact of a Treasury surplus, the amount of which is variously stated, has directed public attention to a consideration of the methods by which the national income may best be reduced to the level of a wise and necessary expenditure. This condition has been seized upon by those who are hostile to protective custom duties as an advantareous base of attack upon our tariff laws. They have magnified and nursed the

surplus, which they affect to deprecate, seemingly for the purpose of exaggerating the evil in order to reconcile the people to the extreme remedy they propose. A proper reduction of the revenues does not necessitate, and should not suggest, the abandonment or impairment of the protective system. The methods suggested by our convention will not need to be exhausted in order to effect the necessary reduction. We are not likely to be called upon, I think, to make a present choice between the surrender of the protective system and the entire repeal of the internal taxes. Such a contingency, in view of the present relation of expenditures to revenues, is remote. The inspection and regulation of the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine is important, and the revenue derived from it is not so great that the repeal of the law need enter into any plan of revenue reduction. The surplus now in . the treasury should be used in the purchase of bonds. The law authorizes this use of it, and if it is not needed for current or deficiency appropriations, the people, and not the banks in which it has been deposited, should have the advantage of its use by stopping interest upon the public debt. At least those who needlessly hoard it should not be allowed to use the fear of a monetary stringency, thus produced, to coerce public sentiment upon other questions.

Closely connected with the subject of the tariff is that of the importation of foreign laborers under contracts of service to be performed here. The law now in force prohibiting such contracts received my cordial support in the Senate, and such amendments as may be found necessary effectively to deliver our workingmen and women from this most inequitable form of competition will have my sincere advocacy. Legislation prohibiting the importation of laborers under contracts to serve here will, however, afford very inadequate relief duties is broken down. If the products of American shops must compete in the American market, without favoring duties, with the products of cheap foreign labor, the effect will be different, if at all, only in degree, whether the cheap laborer is across the street or over the sea. Such competition will soon reduce wages here to the level of those abroad, and when that condition is reached we will not need any laws forbidding the importation of laborers under contract-they will have no inducement to come, and the employer no inducement to send for

In the earlier years of our history public agencies to promote immigration were common. The ploneer wanted a neighbor with more friendly instincts than the Indian. Labor was scarce and fully employed. But the day of the immigration bureau has gone by. While our doors will continue open to proper immigration, we do not need to issue special invitations to the inhabitants of other countries to come to our shores or to share our citizenship. Indeed, the necessity of some inspection and limitation is obvious. We should resolutely refuse to permit foreign governments to send their paupers and criminals to our ports. We are also clearly under a duty to defend our civilization by excluding alien races whose ultimate assimilation with our people is neither possible nor desirable. The family has been the nucleus of our best immigration and the home the most potent assimilating force in our

The objections to Chinese immigration are distinctive and conclusive, and are now so generally accepted as such that the question has passed rentirely beyond the stage of argument. The laws relating to this subject would, if I should be charged with their enforcement, be faithfully executed. Such amendments or further legislation as may be necessary and proper to prevent evasions of the laws and to stop further Chinese immigration would also meet my approval. The expression of the convention upon this subject is in entire harmony with my

Our civil compact is a government by majorities; and the law loses its sanction and the magistrate our respect when this compact is broken. The evil results of election frauds do not expend themselves upon the voters who are robbed of their rightful influence in public affairs. The individual, or community, or party, that practices or connives at election frauds, has suffered irreparable injury and will sooner or later realize that to exchange the American system of majority rule for minority control is not only unlawful and unpatriotic, but very unsafe for those who promote it. The disfranchisement of a single legal elector by fraud or intimidation is a crime too grave to be regarded lightly. The right of every qualified elector to cast one free ballot and to have it honestly counted must not be questioned. Every constitutional power should be used to make

this right secure and to punish frauds upon the Our colored people do not ask special legislation in their interest, but only to be made secure in the common rights of American citizenship. They will, however, naturally mistrust the sincerity of those party leaders who appeal to their race for support only in those localities where the suffrage is free and election results doubtful, and compass their disfranchisement where their votes would be controlling and their choice cannot be coerced.

The Nation, not less than the States, is dependent for prosperity and security upon the intelligence and morality of the people. Tais common interest very early suggested national aid in the establishment and endowment of schools and colleges in the new States. There is, I believe, a present exigency that calls for still more liberal and direct appropriations in ald of common school education in the States.

The territorial form of government is a temporary expedient, not a permanent civil condition. It is adapted to the exigency that suggested it, but becomes inadequate, and even oppressive, when applied to fixed and populous communities. Several Territories are well able to bear the burdens and discharge the duties of free commonwealths in the American Union. To exclude them is to deny the just rights of their people, and may well excite their indignant protest. No question of the political preference of the people of a Territory should close against them the hospitable door which has opened to two-thirds of the existing States. But admission should be resolutely refused to any Territory, a majority of whose people cherish institutions that are repugnant to our civilization or inconsistent with a republican form of government.

combinations of capital, organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens," is in harmony with the views entertained and publicly expressed by me long before the assembling of the convention. Ordinarily, capital shares the losses of idleness with labor; but under the operation of the trust, in some of its forms, wage worker alone suffers loss; while idle capital receives its dividends from a trust fund. Producers who refuse to join the combination are destroyed, and competition as an element of prices is eliminated. It cannot be doubted that the legislative authority should and will find a

The declaration of the convention against "all

It can hardly be necessary for me to say that I am heartily in sympathy with the declaration of the convention upon the subject of pensions

method of dealing fairly and effectively with

these and other abuses connected with this sub-

to our soldiers and sailors. What they gave and what they suffered I had some opportunity to observe and, in a small measure, to experience. They gave ungrudgingly; it was not a trade, but au offering. The measure was heaped up, running over. What they achieved, only a distant generation can adequately tell. Without attempting to discuss particular propositions, I may add that measures in behalf of the surviving veterans of the war and of the families of their dead comrades should be conceived and executed in a spirit of justice and of the most grateful liberality, and that, in the competition for civil appointments, honorable military service should have appropriate recognition.

The law regulating appointments to the classified civil service received my support in the Senate, in the belief that it opened the way to a much needed reform. I still think so, and, therefore, cordially approve the clear and forcible expression of the convention upon this subject. The law should have the aid of a friendly interpretation and be faithfully and vigorously enforced. All appointments under it should lutely free from partisan considerations and influence. Some extensions of the classified list are practicable and desirable, and further legislation extending the reform to other branches of the service, to which it is applicable, would receive my approval. In appointments to every grade and department, fitness, and not party service, should be the essential and discriminating test, and fidelity and efficiency the only sure tenure of office. Only the interests of the publie service should suggest removals from office. I know the practical difficulties attending the attempt to apply the spirit of the civil-service rules to all appointments and removals. It will, however, be my sincere purpose, if elected, to advance the reform.

I notice with pleasure that the convention did tion of virtue and temperance among our people. The Republican party has always been friendly to everything that tended to make the home life of our people free, pure and prosperous, and will in the future be true to its history

Our relations with fereign powers should be characterized by friendliness and respect. The right of our people and of our ships to hospitable treatment should be insisted upon with dignity and firmness. Our nation is too great, both in material strength and in moral power, to indulge in bluster or to be suspected of timorousness. Vacillation and inconsistency are as incompatible with successful diplomacy as they with the national dignity. should especially cultivate and extend our diplomatic and commercial relations with the Central and South American States. Our fisheries should be fostered and protected. The hardships and risks that are the necessary incidents of the business should not be increased by an inhospitable exclusion from the near lying ports. The resources of a firm, dignified and consistent diplomacy are undoubtedly equal to the prempt and peaceful solution of the difficulties that now exist. Our neighbors will surely not expect in our ports a commercial hospitality

they deny to us in theirs. I cannot extend this letter by a special reference to other subjects upon which the convention gave an expression. In respect to them, as well as to those I have noticed, I am in entire agreement with the declarations of the convention. The resolutions relating to the coinage, to the rebuilding of the navy, to coast defenses and to public lands. exprass considerens to all of which I gave my support in the Senate. Inviting a calm and thoughtful consideration of these public questions, we submit them to the people. Their intelligent patriotism and the good Providence that made and has kept us a nation will lead them to wise and safe conclusions.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, BENJ. HARRISON.

PRESS OPINION. How the Document Impresses Editors Prominent Republican Papers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 .- The Tribune says: 'This letter will take a high place in the literature of our politics. It is in such effective contrast to the dull, labored, verbose and egotistical letter of the Democratic candidate that it seems almost unkind on the part of General Harrison to bring them before the people in close juxtaposition. It is ageous, frank, simple and unaffected. Many of its phrases pierce the Democratic armor like sword thrusts. It is a letter that will make votes. " " Nothing in the letter is better than the dignity with which the demagogue cry of 'free whisky' is dismissed. " " The letter is worthy of the leader of a great party, and demonstrates his fitness for the presidency, as well as the public need that the principles he represents shall provail. It is the letter of a good fighter."

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—The Inter Ocean (Rep.) says: "General Harrison's letter is concise. cogent and felicitous in both matter and manner. The many brief speeches which he has made since his nomination had already shown the country that he is a man extraordinary intellectual resources and power; but the letter will certainly add greatly to the high esteem in which he is held by an admiring public. Instead of a few slusby generalities, General Harrison s explicit and thorough, precluding the possibility of successful misrepresentation. From first to last the document has the ring of genuine statesmanship and the loftiest patriotism." PHILADELPHIA. Sept. 11.—The Press says:

Republicans will be fully content to let General Harrison's letter of acceptance stand as the answer and offset to President Cleveland's halting apology for the free-trade attitude of the Democratic party.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 11 .- In the course of an editorial, to-morrow, the Commercial-Gazette will say: 'The letter of acceptance of the Republican candidate for the presidency, given to the public to-day, is in every respect an admirable document, and happily in contrast in its simplicity, ease and certainty of touch and exactness of expression with the labored, strained, and pompous production of Mr. Cleveland. General Harrison's letter will help him to be justly estimated by the American people. The Republicans grow more pleased with him and fond of him as the days of the campaign are passing. He is an ideal candidate in his deportment and his utterances, as well as in his

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 11.—Commenting upon Gen. Harrison's letter of acceptance, the Commercial Gazette (Rep.) says: "General Harrison's letter of acceptance is frank, direct and forcible. He defines the issues of the campaign with sharpness and precision, protection to American industry occupying, of course, the first place. Considering the importance of the subject and the need of definite statements upon it, the letter is terse and brief. Its publication, following so closely after that of President Cleveland's, places the two in conspicuous contrast before the voters of the nation. The verdict of the nation will be intelligently rendered, and in view of the revelations made in the State elections held this fall, the result can hardly any

longer be considered doubtful." The Dispatch says: "General Harrison's letter of acceptance follows more closely upon Mr. Cleveland's than his nomination did. It takes up the issue as it has already been defined before the public by the pending legislation in Congress, and by the relative positions of the parties in the canvass, and with a clear statement of the issue leaves its decision with the people. Contraryito some expectations, the letters of the candidates have not placed the issues of the canvass in any especially new light. These issues were clearly defined before the nominating conventions met, and the candidates have, after mature consideration, given no new statement of their party principles, as they were already understood."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 .- The Post to-morrow will say: "In one point on which Mr. Cleve-land's letter is weak, General Harrison is particularly strong. He avows his attachment to the principles of civil-service reform. It will help

him with those of the mugwumps who are not committed to Mr. Cleveland by reason of his tariff policy. The letter will give general satisfaction to the Republican party."

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 11.—The State Journal speaks of Harrison's letter in highest praise as comprehending all questions, being afraid of none, and not limited to one hobby that threatens American industries. It is not silent on the rights of citizens for a free ballot, or the rights of Territories for admission, or soldiers for pen-sions, or anything else. It is a plain, candid exression of views, not of pretenses.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The Herald says: 'Comparison between the letters of Mr. Cleveand and General Harrison is unavoidable. The advantage is decidedly with General Harrison. Mr. Cleveland is never natural, is always affected and arrogant, patronizing and presumptuous; puts on the airs of a philosopher, and speaks in the tone of a dictator. General Harrison is simple, direct, talks as an equal to equals, and goes to the marrow of his subject, reaching in that way the popular intelligence and the popular conscience. General Harrison shatters the sophistries of the President, holds him to the consequences of his doctrines leading to free trade, and appeals to American workingmen to protect their homes, their wages and their markets. The indictment of the Democratic party and its candidate as marching toward free trade is courteous in its severity and irresistible in its proof."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The Democrat and Chronicle says: "There has been no better presentation of the cause of protection than this letter contains. Its argument proceeds from the stand point of principle and is based upon the premises of a vital economic philosophy."

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept 11.-The Advertisor says: "The more the letter is read and discussed the larger will be the majority by which Benja-min Harrison will, in November, be chosen President of the United States."

BALTIMORE, Sept. 11 .- The Morning Herald says: The defense which General Harrison makes of the protective system is vigorous, logical and conclusive. It ought to satisfy every workingman in America that any departure from the system of revenue now in vegue is a menace to his future well-being and happiness.

The Democratic Press. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept 11 .- The American will say of General Harrison's letter: "The stereotyped attack on the Democratic plan of tariff revision was to have been expected, but the people whom General Harrison aspires to rule had a right to anticipate that he would get away from the stale and parrot-like utterances of his party organs, and advance something more worthy than a rehash of the alleged foreign joy over the Cleveland method. That he has not done this will make the whole people feel pity for his inability to think and speak for himself. Those who have believed that Harrison would rise to the great opportunity offered him, will feel sorely disappointed in this docu-

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 11 .- The Detroit Free Press of to-morrow will say: "The prominence given to Blaine has not entirely disabased Gen. Harrison's mind of the notion that he is running for the presidency, as will be gathered from his letter of acceptance, which we publish this morning. It follows so sharply upon the heels of President Cleveland's letter as to make the impression unavoidable that the latter was waited for. The chief fervor of the letter is given, as might naturally be expected, to the Chinese question. There can be no doubt at all that the candidate means to be understood as entirely sound on that question now, whatever may have been the fact in the past. In this matter, as in the matter of opposition to pauper and contract immigration, he has all the zeal of the recent convert. As to the whisky question, Mr. Harrison does about all that any self-respecting candidate could do, short of declining to run. He simply dodges it by intimating that the exigency is not likely to arise which will compel any resort to the free-whisky alternative presented by the platform. In brevity, Mr. Harrison's letter has the advantage over President Cleveland's. In no other point will it bear comparison with that able, statesmanlike document. The Democracy could ask for nothing better than to have the result of the campaign dependent upon the estimate which thinking, intelligent men will put upon the two, respectively."

CHICAGO, Sept. 11 .- The Daily News (Ind.) to-merow will say: "With one eye on the Chicago declaration of principles and the other on Mr. Cleveland's letter, candidate Harrison bas managed to "scatter mightily." Laboriously. painstakingly, sedulously he has followed plank by plank, his party platform, and at the end of each he no less piously, but more grammatically than the New England deacon with the Lord's prayer, ejaculates "Them's my sentiments." He bolts it all-from tariff for protection, pure and simple, down to its logical sequence—free rum and tobacco. In his tariff argument he is disappointing. His new presentation adds nothing to what has been at least as well said by others. He is much more satisfactory when he comes to treat of the utterances of the convention upon the subject

of trusts. The Times (Dem.) says: "It is a carefully prepared document, lucidly written, plausibly urged, and though far from conclusive in its argument, calculated to strengthen him with his party. The faithful followers of Blaine, however, will read with amazement the position of indirect repudiation of the Blaine speech at Portland on the matter of tr .ts; but a candidate who resides in the be t of Hoosierdom and must commend himself to the popular suffrage, will risk a quarrel with the Republican leader rather than adopt his doctrine regarding trusts.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. Journal will say to-morrow ing the letter vigor, directas a whole, it lacks earnes ... meet the doubts ness and confidence; it will of the men tired of Blatne's domination, for it shows Mr. Harrison to be a man weak in willpower and lacking in independent judgment. It will not dissipate the distrust of the laboring men, for Mr. Harrison cannot in a line rectify the mistakes of a life-time. It carries with it to his followers no inspiration, and furnishes them with no new weapon of defense.'

New York, Sept. 11 .- The Sun says: "The letter lacks the ring and decision noticed in President Cleveland's document. It contains a few striking passages." The Herald says: "Mr. Harrison's isithe seri-

ous letter of an honest man who recognizes the necessity of giving a reason for his candidacy, but sees the difficulty of finding one adequate to the occasion; who feels bound to state the position of his party, but is perplexed because the party leaders do not agree with each other. Mr. Harrison is evidently cramped by his unfortunate want of material. His embarrassment forces him to one statement which will practically hamstring his letter and render it necless as a campaign document, for while he admits that the Democratic action is right he impeaches the Democratic metive. That is neither good reasoning nor sound logic. It savors of the demagogue. The letter is not strong; it is rather stale. No other Republican could do better, than Mr. Harrison has done, for the facts are on the Democratic side, and facts will tell in the present canvass."

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 11 .- The Constitution sava: "Harrison admits Cleveland's argument on tariff reform, but resorts to the Republican bugbear of possible free trade in the vain hope of scaring workingmen. Harrison's position on the Chinese question is a square back-down from his past record."

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 11.—The Daily Register says: "General Harrison professes great solicitude for the interests of the workingmen. The workingman knows the Republican party, he knows that a party cannot serve two masters, and that a party that recognizes monopoly as its master cannot be the servant of the

Mugwump Opinion.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 11.—The Providence Journal will say, regarding Harrison's letter of acceptance, that his excuse for delay, that his time has been so much taken up by handshaking with delegations, shows a lack of sincerity and strength of character, as it was neither necessary nor valid. His claim that the tariff message of the President and the Mills bill are free-trade measures, when they simply propose eforms advocated in Republican platforms and by Republican leaders, is unfounded.

New York, Sept. 11 .- The Times says: "Mr. Harrison accepts the Republican nomination in a letter that is notable for nothing save its weak and safe generalizations. This letter of acceptance is the first public utterance of the Republican candidate which gives the people of the country an opportunity to take his measure, and the inevitable comparison with his opponent must result in the conclusion that he lacks altogether the marked ability, the justified selfconfidence, the firm opinions, the courageons bearing and the unusual power of luminous statement which characterize President Cleve-

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 11 .- The Republican says: "On the whole, the message is not the work of a strong man, but of an ordinary partisan, and will so impress any eritical